

After a brood of orioles had been reared and had left the nest, the wrens took up occupancy. Their presence was first noted when the calls of the young attracted attention to the nest. It was located in the terminal crotch of a low-hanging branch of large-toothed aspen, *Populus grandidentata*, about 15 feet from the ground. The entrance hole used by the orioles had been covered with a thick interlacing of sticks, and the inside of the nest was well lined with chicken feathers. A new entrance which the wrens used was made in the side of the nest. The young were successfully reared in their swinging cradle and left the nest about August 10.—ALLEN H. BENTON, *Ira, New York*.

A New Race of *Œnanthe œnanthe* (Linnaeus) from the Western Palae-arctic Region.—Recent investigation of western Palaeartic *Œ. œnanthe* has revealed that the populations inhabiting the mountain systems and moorlands of the western and northern parts of the British Isles are darker than the nomenotypical race. On the basis of the constant nature of the racial criteria in the large amount of material before me I can see no other course open to me but to describe these extreme western populations as a new race.

***Œnanthe œnanthe integer*, new subspecies.**

TYPE: Adult male; in the Clancey collection. Moults almost completed. Collected on the boulder-strewn moorlands of North Knappdale, Argyllshire, southwest Scotland. August 7, 1948.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE TYPE: Wing, 95; culmen from base, 19.5; tarsus, 27.5; tail, 57 mm.

DESCRIPTION: Adult male in autumn nearest *Œ. œ. œnanthe* (Linnaeus), 1758, from Sweden, but darker and colder in tone above. Female, adult, in autumn, and first-winter male and female in the series have upper-parts darker and more earthen brown than in examples of the typical race; under-parts similar to *Œ. œ. œnanthe*. Male, adult, spring plumage rather darker and more bluish, less ashy, grey on upper-parts. Female, adult, spring plumage darker and more earthen brown in tone on upper-parts and somewhat duller and colder in tone on breast. Juvenile, darker both above and below than in typical race. Size as in *Œ. œ. œnanthe*.

DISTRIBUTION: Outer and Inner Hebrides, Northern Isles of Scotland, Scotland (mainland), and Ireland, as well as Pennine Chain and other montane regions of north-western England. ? Wales and Isle of Man. Essentially a moorland and mountain form. Replaced by populations referable to the typical subspecies on the heathlands and commons of southern and eastern England. Winters in Africa.

MATERIAL EXAMINED: *Œ. œ. integer*, all plumages, 63—all designated as paratypes and in the Clancey collection. *Œ. œ. œnanthe*, all plumages, approximately 400. Also material of the following races: *Œ. œ. leucorhoa* (Gmelin), 1789, Senegal; *Œ. œ. schiøleri* Salomonsen, 1927, Iceland. Mediterranean and Asiatic races were not studied.

NOTE: Attention is drawn to the fact that birds from the Outer Hebrides, western Scotland, are somewhat darker than the majority from the Scottish mainland, Ireland, and other parts of the range of *Œ. œ. integer*. On the basis of the large series before me I cannot see that it would be of any advantage to split the species further in the British Isles.

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